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Coöperative Sale of Produce, facts are presented concerning the marketing of flowers, garden-stuff, maple sugar, potatoes, to-bacco, and fruit. A chapter is devoted to Coöperation in the Dairy Industry, in which it is shown that the creamery and cheese factory business of New England has been for some years on the decline. Nevertheless, there are many instances of conspicuous success of coöperation in this business.

It is the judgment of the author that "The practicability of coöperation in New England has been proved by the continued existence through more than twenty years of many societies, both urban and rural." Yet this result has been obtained in spite of the "two chief obstacles to coöperative success—ignorance of proper methods and isolation." Dr. Ford has faith that coöperation has potentially the power of "moralizing trade, and reducing the cost of living," and at the same time of furnishing the general public "training in the management of big common business."

Although Dr. Ford does not treat every type of agricultural coöperation in New England, the work seems to be, in the field covered, very complete.

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La Gestion par l'Etat et les Municipalités. By Yves Guyor. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. viii, 437. 3.50 fr.)

Two fundamental ideas run through this book which deals with state and municipal socialism. In the first place, it is written from a subjective viewpoint though the method of treatment is objective, the arguments being enforced by a telling array of facts drawn from numerous states and municipalities. The author frankly avows that it is written to counteract the influence of the socialistic school of M. Ed. Milhaud: "It is necessary to place at the disposal of the great public the exact facts, showing their self-conceit and the 'bluff' of their programs." In the second place, the work presents an extremely individualistic point of view. The author comes to the general conclusion that neither the state nor the municipality should undertake any enterprise that can be undertaken by an individual; that the operation of public utilities should be left to private enterprise; their control, to the state and municipality. The results of public administration of railways and tramways form the bulk of the volume but none of the recent social activities, such as municipal housing, are omitted. It is a general, though not dispassionate, plea for the laissez faire principle.

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- COMPERE-MOREL and others. Encyclopédie socialiste, syndicale et coopérative de l'internationale ouvrière. (Paris: A. Quillet. 1912. Pp. 524. 5 fr.)
- Deslinieres, L. Projet de code socialiste. Vol. III. Organisation administration. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1913. 2.25 fr.)
 With this volume the work is complete.
- ENOCH, C. R. The land laws and "socialism" of the Incas of Peru. (London: King. 1912. 6d.)
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- Passow, R. Die gemischt privaten und öffentlichen Unternehmungen auf dem Gebiete der Elektrizitäts und Gasversorgung und des Strassenbahnwesens. (Jena: Fischer. 1912. Pp. vi, 220. 6 m.)
- Pawlicki, W. Das genossenschaftswesen in der Provinz Posen. "Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft," Ergänzungsheft XLIII. (Tübingen: Lauppsche Buchh. 1912. Pp. vi, 128. 2.85 m.)
- Sanders, W. S. The socialist movement in Germany. Fabian tract, 169. (London: Fabian Soc. 1913. Pp. 27. 2d.)